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CURRENT LITERATURE

NOTES FOR STUDENTS

Current taxonomic literature.—B. BALFOUR and W. W. SMITH (Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edin. 9:63, 64. *pl.* 148. 1915) describe and illustrate a new genus (*Beesia*) of the Ranunculaceae from northern Burma and Yunnan, China.—R. BENOIST (Not. Syst. 3:176-180. 1915) has published 6 new species of *Qualea* and *Lecythis* from South America.—E. P. BICKNELL (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 42:549-570. 1915) in the 16th article on the "Ferns and flowering plants of Nantucket" enumerates the Compositae and describes a new golden-rod (*Solidago aestivalis*).—S. F. BLAKE (Jour. Bot. 53:56-58, 103-104, 135-137, 153-158, 193-202, 225-235, 306-307, 322-324. 1915) has published a "Revision of *Salmea* and allied genera," describes new speceis in *Amaranthus*, *Heterosperma*, *Notoptera*, *Otopappus*, *Perymenium*, *Verbesina*, and *Zexmenia* from Mexico, Central and South America, and includes also a new genus (*Steiractinia*) of the Compositae to which 6 species are referred, all being indigenous to northern South America. The same author (Kew Bull. 348. 1915) has published a new genus (*Stenocarpha*) of the Compositae from Mexico.—F. BÖDEKER (Monats. für Kakteenkunde 25:76-80. 1915) describes and illustrates a new species of *Mamillaria* (*M. multihamata*) from Mexico.—A. BRAND (Rep. Sp. Nov. 14:146-156. 1915) under the title "Neue Borraginaceen Studien" describes several new species and raises the section *Mattiastrum* Boissier of *Paracaryum* to generic rank and transfers thereto 26 species. The same author (*ibid.* 13:545-550. 1915) in an article entitled "Neue Gattungen und Arten der Cynoglosseae" describes several species new to science and characterizes two new genera, namely *Adelocaryum* from India and Central Asia, and *Bilegnum*, which is based on *Mattia Bungei* Boiss., from Persia.—T. S. BRANDEGEE (Univ. Calif. Pub. Botany 6:177-197. 1915) in a 7th article under the caption "Plantae mexicanae Purpusianae" has published 61 new species of flowering plants, mainly from Chiapas and Oaxaca.—N. L. BRITTON (Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 2:33-58. *pls.* 1, 2. 1915) gives a brief account of the vegetation of Mona and Desecheo islands, which lie between Porto Rico and Santo Domingo, and estimates that the total land flora of the former consists of as high as 500 species and of the latter of at least 200 species. A partial list of the plants collected on Mona Island is appended. New species are recorded in *Pedilanthus*, *Tabebuia*, and *Riccia*. One new genus (*Mal-lotonia*) is proposed, which is based on *Tournefortia gnaphalodes* R. Br. The same author (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 42:365-392. 1915) under the general title "Studies of West Indian plants VI" includes a synoptical revision of the genus

Coccolobis in Cuba, recognizing 23 species of which 6 are new to science; a revision of *Anaethropis* with 21 species and 12 new; 14 new species are added to *Tabebuia*; and 12 new species are recorded in various genera of flowering plants. In a 7th article of the same series (*ibid.* 487-517) are included synoptical revisions of the Cuban *Scleria* with 28 species of which 4 are new, of *Tricera* with 18 species of which 9 are new, of *Plumiera* with 9 species of which 5 are new, of *Guettarda* with 26 species of which 7 are new; additional new species are described in *Badiera*, *Coccolobis*, *Portulaca*, *Chamaecrista*, *Rhamnidium*, *Nashia*, and *Exostema*.—V. F. BROTHERUS and S. OKAMURA (*Bot. Mag. Tokyo* 29:186-188. *pls.* 8. 1915) describe and illustrate a new genus of moss (*Ishibaea*) from Japan. The genus is dedicated to EKICHI ISHIBA, a noted Japanese bryologist.—F. BUBÁK and H. SYDOW (*Ann. Mycol.* 13:7-12. 1915) under the title "Einige neue Pilze" have published several new species of fungi including a new genus (*Pachybasidiella*) found on leaves of *Acer dasycarpa*.—L. BUSCALIONI and G. MUSCATELLO (*Malpighia* 27:127-190. 1915-1916) in continuation of their studies of the genus *Saurauia* have published two new species from Costa Rica.—A. H. CHIVERS (*Mem. Torr. Bot. Club* 14:155-240. *pls.* 6-17. 1915) has published a "Monograph of the genera *Chetomium* and *Ascotricha*," recognizing 28 species of the former genus and 2 of the latter.—E. CHIOVENDA (*Annali di Botanica* 13:371-410. 1915) under the title "Plantae novae vel minus notae e Regione Aethiopica" describes several species and proposes the following new genera: *Afrotrichloris* of the Gramineae and *Peltophoropsis* of the Leguminosae.—R. CHODAT (*Bull. Soc. Bot. Genève* II. 7:65, 66. 1915) has published a new species of *Prosopanche* (*P. clavata*) from South America.—O. F. COOK (*Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci.* 5:236-241. 1915) has proposed two new genera: *Glaucothea*, based on *Brahea armata* Wats. of northern Lower California, and *Styloma*, based on *Pritchardia pacifica* Seem. and Wendl. a palm of the Fiji Islands. The same author (*ibid.* 287-289) characterizes a new genus (*Tribroma*), based on *Theobroma bicolor* Humb. and Bonpl.—A. DAVIDSON (*Bull. S. Cal. Acad. Sci.* 14:11, 12. 1915) has described two new species of *Calochortus* (*C. discolor* and *C. campestris*) from California. K. DOMIN (*Bibl. Botanica*, Heft 85^{iv}. 401-551. *pls.* 14-18. 1915) in continuation of his studies on the flora and plant geography of Australia has published upward of 50 new species and varieties of monocotyledonous plants and describes a new genus (*Queenslandiella*) of the Gramineae.—H. A. EDSON (*Jour. Agric. Research* 4:279-291. *pls.* 44-48. 1915) gives an account of a new fungus disease of sugar beets and radishes for which he proposes the generic and specific name *Rheosporangium aphanidermatus*.—A. D. E. ELMER (*Leaf. Philipp. Bot.* 7-8:2543-2919. 1915) has described 248 new species of flowering plants of the Philippine Islands. One new genus (*Quadrasiä*) of the Flacourtiaceae is included.—A. ENGLER (*Bot. Jahrb.* 53:9-274, 312-605. 1915) in cooperation with several specialists has published the 44th and 45th articles of the series "Beiträge zur Flora von Afrika." Approximately 440 species new to science are recorded, and 3 new genera are proposed, namely,

Synandrodaphne Gilg of the Thymelaeaceae, *Centrostigma* and *Stolzia* Schltr. of the Orchidaceae.—A. W. EVANS (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 42:259-308. 1915) presents a discussion of the genus *Plagiochasma* in North America. Six species are recognized, one of which (*P. Landii*) from Mexico is new to science.—O. A. FARWELL (*ibid.* 247-257. pls. 12-18. 1915) presents a paper on the genus *Polygonatum* in Michigan; 5 species and several varieties are recognized.—R. G. FRAGOSO (Bot. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. 15:120-132. 1915) under the title "Hongos parásitos de la florula hispalense, nuevos ó poco conocidos" describes several species of fungi and includes a new genus (*Septoriopsis* Fragoso and Paul) which is parasitic on citrus fruits.—F. GAGNEPAIN (Not. Syst 3:180-192. 1915) under the title "Papilionacées nouvelles ou critiques" has published several species new to science and describes the following new genera: *Antheroporum*, *Diphyllarium*, and *Endomallus* from China.—H. M. HALL (Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 6:165-176. pl. 20. 1915) has published 7 new species of flowering plants from California and records important data on other species occurring in the state.—H. HARMS (Rep. Sp. Nov. 13:523-527. 1915) has published 2 new species of *Prosopis* from Paraguay and 7 new species of *Inga* from Central and South America.—E. HASSLER (Rep. Sp. Nov. 14:157-159. 1915) describes a new species of *Zexmenia* from Argentina and transfers two additional species to this genus from *Verbesina*. The same author (*ibid.* 161-180) has published several new species and varieties of flowering plants from Paraguay.—L. HAUMAN (Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires 27:285-306. 1915) under the title "Note sur les Joncacées des petits genres Andins" describes and illustrates a new genus *Andesia*, based on *Oxychloe bisexualis* Kuntze. The same author (*ibid.* 441-516) gives a synoptical revision of the Dioscoreaceae of Argentina, describing and illustrating several new species and varieties.—B. HAYATA (Tokyo Bot. Mag. 29:31-34. 1915) has proposed a new genus (*Pseudixus*), based on *Viscum japonicum* Thunb.—T. HERZOG (Mededeelingen Rijks Herb. no. 27. pp. 1-90. 1914-1915) in cooperation with several specialists records the plants collected by Dr. TH. HERZOG in Bolivia during the years 1910 and 1911. Upward of 60 species new to science are described, and one new genus (*Eleutherostemon*) of the Ericaceae is included.—A. S. HITCHCOCK (Am. Jour. Bot. 2:299-310. 1915) under the title "New or noteworthy grasses" records important data concerning a number of species, makes several new combinations, and describes 7 species new to science.—A. S. HITCHCOCK and A. CHASE (Contrib. U.S. Nat. Herb. 17:459-539. 1915) under the title "Tropical North American species of *Panicum*" have published an important contribution to our knowledge of this genus supplementing their recent revision of the group. In the present paper the authors recognize 116 species and 3 subspecies; and of these, 9 species are new to science. A valuable factor in this paper is the introduction of an outline map on which the geographical distribution of each species is indicated.—H. D. HOUSE (N.Y. State Mus. Bull. 176. p. 38. 1915) describes a new species of *Physostegia* (*P. latidens*) from

near Utica, New York.—F. T. HUBBARD (Am. Jour. Bot. 2:169-198. 1915) presents the results of a "Taxonomic study of *Setaria italica* and its immediate allies." Several new varieties, forms, and combinations are proposed.—A. HUE (Bull. Soc. Bot. France 15:13-23. 1915) in an article entitled "Tribus Umbilicariacearum genera exposuit" characterizes a new genus (*Charcotia*), based on *Umbilicaria rufidula* Hue.—S. ITO (Bot. Mag. Tokyo 29:15-22. pl. 1. 1915) describes and illustrates a new genus (*Typhulochaeta*) of the Erysiphaceae.—E. KOEHNE (Bot. Jahrb. 52:277, 278. 1915) has published two new species of *Amelanchier* from western North America. The same author (*ibid.* 279-333) describes upward of 30 new species and varieties of *Prunus*, and (*ibid.* 334-345) records 8 species of *Pygeum* new to science.—B. KOSPOLIANSKY (Jour. Russe Bot. 1915. pp. 1-21) under the title "A revision of the oriental genus *Grammosciadium* DC." recharacterizes this genus and proposes the following related genera: *Stenodiptera*, *Golenkinianthe*, and *Chrysophae*.—F. KRÄNZLIN (Arkiv för Botanik 14:no. 10. pp. 1-8. 1915) has published 7 new species of orchids from Mexico and Brazil.—I. M. LEWIS (Bull. Univ. Texas. no. 22, pp. 1-169. 1915) has recently published a small volume entitled "The trees of Texas: an illustrated manual of the native and introduced trees of the state."—TH. LOESENER (Rep. Sp. Nov. 14:97-113. 1915) in a 5th article in the series "Mexikanische und zentralamerikanische Novitäten" in cooperation with several specialists records further collections of flowering plants made in Mexico mainly by RUDOLF ENDLICH. A new species and a new variety are described in *Plantago*.—J. LUNELL (Am. Mid. Nat. 4:152-165. 1915) begins an enumeration of the vascular plants of North Dakota. One new variety of *Alisma* is characterized.—B. LYNGE (Arkiv för Botanik 13:no. 13. pp. 1-172. pls. 1-5. 1914) under the title "Die Flechten der ersten Regnellischen Expedition" characterizes a new genus (*Pseudoparmelia*) and gives a synopsis of *Parmelia*, adding several new species to the latter genus.—K. K. MACKENZIE (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 42:405-422. 1915) in continuation of his studies in the genus *Carex* records a new species (*C. egregia*) from northern United States. The same author (Smiths. Misc. Coll. 65:no. 7. pp. 1-3. 1915) describes two new species of *Carex* from the southwestern United States.—T. MAKINO (Bot. Mag. Tokyo 29:279-283. 1915) proposes two new genera (*Matsumurella* and *Ajugoides*) of the Labiatae from Japan.—O. MATTROLO (Mem. Accad. R. Scienze Torino II. 63:213-218. 1912) has described and illustrated a new genus (*Jaczevskia*) of the Hysterangiaceae.—A. MAUBLANC and E. RANGEL (Bol. Agr. São Paulo, sér XVI. pp. 310-328. pls. 4-9. 1915) under the title "Alguns fungos do Brasil, novos ou mal conhecidos" have published several new species of fungi and propose three new genera, namely *Chaetolentomita* of the Pyrenomycetes, *Leandria* and *Didymothozetia* of the Hyphomycetes.—W. R. MAXON (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 42:79-86. 1915) has published a synoptical revision of the North American species of *Psilogramme*, recognizing 8 species of which 3 are new to science. The same author (Smiths. Misc. Coll. 65:no. 8. pp. 1-12. 1915) presents a "Report

upon a collection of ferns from western South America" and includes the descriptions of 6 new species.—E. D. MERRILL (Philipp. Jour. Sci. 10:1-84. 1915) in the 11th paper in the series entitled "New or noteworthy Philippine plants" has described about 90 species of flowering plants; and (*ibid.* 99-144) in continuation of his studies of the Rubiaceae of the Philippine Islands has published 42 new species in various genera of this family; and (*ibid.* 195-225) 12 new species of *Schefflera* and 22 of *Eugenia* are described from the Philippine Islands; and (*ibid.* 227-264) under the title "Studies on Philippine Anonaceae I" he records 70 species of this family of which 25 are described as new to science. Two new genera are proposed, namely *Griffithianthus* and *Guamia*; and (*ibid.* 265-285) under the caption "Plantae Wenzelianae III" 21 new species of flowering plants are recorded and one new genus (*Wenzelia*) of the Rutaceae is proposed. These are based primarily on plants collected in Leyte by Mr. C. A. WENZEL; and (*ibid.* 287-349) in continuation of his researches on the Philippine flora he has published 63 new species and several varieties of flowering plants. The same author (Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci. 5:530-542. 1915) has taken up the generic name *Nauclea* L. and transferred thereto certain species hitherto referred to *Sarcocephalus*. A new generic name (*Neonauclea*) is proposed for *Nauclea* of KORTHALS and subsequent authors, and to *Neonauclea* the author transfers about 50 species.—G. MOESZ (Bot. Közlemények 14:145-158. 1915) under the title "Mykologiai Közlemények" describes several new species of fungi and characterizes a new genus (*Chaetosphaeronema*), based on *Sphaeronema hispidulum* Corda.—A. M. MOSS (Jour. Bot. 53:1-8. pl. 535. 1915) in an article entitled "The Aristolochias of Pará (Brazil)" includes descriptions of 4 new species of this genus by SPENCER MOORE.—J. A. NIEUWLAND (Am. Mid. Nat. 4:89-95. 1915) has proposed two new genera, namely *Apetlorhamnus* and *Litanum*.—V. NORLIND (Arkiv för Botanik 14:no. 6. pp. 1-18. pls. 1-4. 1915) has published 8 new species of *Oxalis* from South America.—C. H. OSTENFELD (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 42: 659-662. pl. 32. 1915) describes and illustrates a new species of *Ruppia* (*R. anomala*) from Porto Rico.—N. PATOUILLARD (Philip. Jour. Bot. 10:85-98. 1915) under the heading "Champignons des Philippines communiqués" has published several new species and includes one new genus, namely *Duportiella*.—R. PILGER (Notizblatt Königl. Bot. Gart. u. Mus. Berlin-Dahlem 6:261-310. 1915) under the general title "Plantae Uleanae" in cooperation with several specialists has published upward of 60 new species and varieties of flowering plants based on the collections of E. ULE in South America. The same author (*ibid.* 311-396) has published approximately 75 species new to science. The following new genera are included: *Abutilothamnus*, *Codonochlamys*, and *Triplochlamys* Ulbrich of the Malvaceae, and *Microbignonia* Kränzl. of the Bignoniaceae.—H. PITTIER (Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci. 5:468-474. 1915) has published 4 new species of leguminous trees from Panama.—E. L. REED (Torreya 15:246, 247. 1915) describes a new species of sundew (*Drosera annua*) from Texas.—A. REHDER (Proc. Amer. Acad. 50:225-241. 1915)

presents a "Synopsis of the Chinese species of *Pyrus*" in which 12 species are recognized, 6 being new to science.—J. F. ROCK (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 42:77, 78. *pl.* 8. 1915) describes and illustrates a new species of *Cyanea* (*C. Larri-sonii*) from the Hawaiian Islands.—R. A. ROLFE (Curtis' Bot. Mag. *pl.* 8635. 1915) describes and illustrates a new orchid (*Sievekingia Shephardii*) from Colombia.—E. ROSENSTOCK (Hedwigia 56:355-371. 1915) under the title "Filices brasilienses novae" has published 29 new species and varieties of ferns.—W. ROTHE (Bot. Jahrb. 52:355-434. 1915) presents a revision of the genus *Marsdenia* recognizing 47 species of which 9 are new to science.—P. A. SACCARDO (Annal. Mycol. 13:115-138. 1915) under the title "Notae mycologicae" describes new species of fungi from North America, Philippine Islands, etc., and includes a new genus (*Heteroceras*) found on dead leaves of *Tilia europaea*.—W. E. SAFFORD (Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci. 5:355-360. 1915) has described 3 new species of bullhorn acacias from Mexico.—R. SCHLECHTER (Rep. Sp. Nov. 13:537-544, 554-566. 1915) under the caption "Asclepiadaceae Philip-pinenses" has published 37 new species and proposes the following new genera: *Clemensia*, *Clemensiella*, *Dolichostegia*, and *Petalonema*; and (*ibid.* 14:114-133. 1915) has described 40 new species of orchids from Ecuador, based on collections made by A. SODIRO and by L. MILLE. The same author (Orchis 9:4-9, 17-20, 49-54, 90-96. 1915) has published several new species of orchids from Mexico, Central and South America, and includes a new genus (*Jainiopsis*) from India.—H. SCHINZ (Vierteljahrschr. Zürich Naturf. Gesells. 60:389-422. 1915) under the title "Beiträge zur Kenntnis der afrikanischen Flora xxvi" in cooperation with the specialists F. KRÄNZLIN and A. THELLUNG has published several new species of flowering plants and includes the following new genera: *Manuleopsis* Thell. of the Scrophulariaceae and *Dinteracanthus* C. B. Clarke of the Acanthaceae. The same author (*ibid.* 423-432) records 10 new species of flowering plants, 7 of which are from Mexico and South America.—W. A. SETCHELL (Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 6:79-152. *pls.* 10-16. 1914) in an article entitled "The *Scinaia* assemblage" presents the results of a detailed study of the genus *Scinaia* and its near allies. Several new species are described and one new genus (*Pseudoscinaia*) is characterized.—C. SPEGAZZINI (Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires 27:37-74. 1915) under the title "Segunda contribución al conocimiento de las Laboulbeniales Italianas" has published upward of 30 new species and proposes the following new genera: *Parahydraeomyces* and *Thripomyces*.—P. C. STANDLEY (Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci. 5:57-59. 1915) describes a new genus (*Zuckia*) of the Chenopodiaceae from Arizona; and (*ibid.* 72-76, 391-396) presents the results of studies in the Amaranthaceae, reinstates *Centrostachys* Wallich, records new combinations in this genus as well as in *Iresine*, *Lagrezia*, and *Lithophila*. The same author (*ibid.* 600-602) describes a new species of *Geranium* (*G. Jahonii*) from Venezuela.—O. STAPF (Hook. Ic. *pl.* 3033. 1915) describes and illustrates a new genus (*Homozeugos*) of Gramineae from west tropical Africa.—G. K. SUTHERLAND (Trans. Brit. Myc. Soc. 5:147-155. *pl.* 3. 1915) under the title "New marine

Pyrenomycetes" describes and illustrates two new genera, namely *Trailia* and *Orcadia*, both parasitic on the thallus of *Ascophyllum* and found along the shores of the Orkney Islands.—W. T. SWINGLE (Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci. 5:165-176. 1915) has published an interesting article dealing with the kumquat oranges and describes a new genus (*Fortunella*) based on *Citrus margarita* Lour. Four species, all apparently originating from China, are referred to the new genus and they promise to be of considerable economic value in breeding citrus fruits. The same author (*ibid.* 569-578) records another new genus (*Microcitrus*) of citrus fruits, based on *Citrus australasica* F. Muell. Four species are recognized, all being natives of Australia.—H. and P. SYDOW (Ann. Mycol. 13:35-43. 1915) under the heading of "Novae fungorum species XIII" include descriptions of two new genera, namely *Myelosperma* found on leaves of *Cocos nucifera* at Peradeniya and *Cheiropodium* found in Japan on leaves of *Carex breviculmis*.—R. THAXTER (Proc. Amer. Acad. 51:1-51. 1915) under the title "New Indo-Malayan Laboulbeniales" has described 46 species new to science and proposes a new genus, namely *Tettigomyces*.—F. THEISSEN and H. SYDOW (Ann. Mycol. 13:149-746. pls. 1-6. 1915) in a monographic study of the *Dothideales* have characterized the following new genera: *Achorella*, *Agostaea*, *Amerodothis*, *Anisochora*, *Armatella*, *Bagnisiopsis*, *Camarotella*, *Catabotrys*, *Catacaumella*, *Coccodothella*, *Crotone*, *Dibotryon*, *Dictyochorella*, *Dictyodothis*, *Dothidina*, *Elmerococcum*, *Endodothella*, *Englerodothis*, *Epibotrys*, *Haplotheceum*, *Hyalocurreya*, *Hysterostomina*, *Inocyclus*, *Isomunkia*, *Leveillella*, *Leveillina*, *Metameris*, *Monopus*, *Monorhiza*, *Monorhizina*, *Munkiodothis*, *Omphalospora*, *Ophiocarpella*, *Pachypatella*, *Phaeocorella*, *Phaeotrabutiella*, *Phragmocarpella*, *Phragmocaula*, *Phragmodothella*, *Polycyclina*, *Rhopographina*, *Rosenscheldiella*, *Scirrhiachora*, *Scirrhophragma*, *Scirrhopodothis*, *Septomazzantia*, *Symphaster*, *Syncarpella*, *Thyriopsis*, *Trichochora*, and *Uleodothis*. Many new species are described.—E. N. TRANSEAU (Ohio Jour. Sci. 16:17-31. 1915) under the title "Notes on the Zygnemales" has published 9 species and 2 varieties new to science.—W. TRELEASE (Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis 23:129-152. pls. 6-35. 1915) in a paper entitles "The Agaveae of Guatemala" gives a synoptical revision of the agaves of Guatemala, recognizing 19 species of which 5 are described as new; also a revision of *Furcraea* with 5 species of which 4 are new.—W. B. TURRILL (Jour. Linn. Soc. 43:15-39. 1915) under the title "A contribution to the flora of Fiji" enumerates 72 species of phanerogams, collected by Sir EVERARD IM THURN in 1905-1907. Of the species recorded 24 are new to science. One new genus (*Pareugenia*) of the Myrtaceae is proposed.—E. ULBRICH (Rep. Sp. Nov. 13:498-518. 1915) has published several new species and varieties of the Malvaceae from South America.—I. URBAN (Rep. Sp. Nov. 13:465-484. 1915) has published 24 species of flowering plants new to science from the West Indies. One new genus (*Selleophytum*) related to *Zinnia* is described.—M. VICTORIN (Ottawa Nat. 28:155-160. 1915) describes and illustrates a new aster (*Aster linariifolius* var. *Victorinii* Fernald) from Quebec.—H. F. WERNHAM (Jour. Bot. 53:15. 1915) records a new species of the recently

established genus *Tournefortiopsis* from South America.—F. v. WETTSTEIN (Oesterr. Bot. Zeitschr. **65**:145-156. pls. 3, 4. 1915) gives an account of an alga found in Kremsmünster, upper Austria, identifying it with *Botrydium pyriforme* Ktz., for which he proposes the generic name *Geosiphon*.—R. S. WILLIAMS (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club **42**:393-404. pls. 21-25. 1915) in an article entitled "Mosses from the west coast of South America" describes several new species and records a new genus (*Pseudocrossidium*).—J. C. WILLIS (Jour. Linn. Soc. **43**:49-54. 1915) in continuation of his studies on the Podostemaceae, particularly in the light of material from Brazil, has proposed a new family (Tristichaceae) to include *Tristicha*, *Lawia*, and *Weddellina*.—N. WORONICHIN (Bull. App. Bot. **8**:769-807. pls. 134-136. 1915) has published several new species of fungi, including also a description of a new genus, namely *Antennulariella*.—A. ZAHLBRUCKNER (Rep. Sp. Nov. **13**:528-537. 1915) has published 13 new species of *Burmeistera* and *Centropogon* from Ecuador and Colombia. The same author (*ibid.* **14**:133-142. 1915) records 21 additional new species of Lobeliaceae from South America.—J. M. GREENMAN.

Botanical researches of the Carnegie Institution.—The annual report¹ of the year 1915 affords a brief review of the varied lines of botanical research in progress at the Desert Laboratory and elsewhere under the general direction of the Carnegie Institution. It also announces the report of investigations that are now being published, or that are to appear in the near future. Only a few of the more prominent lines of investigation can be noted here, and among them none is more important than the group of problems relating to the conditions of plant growth, especially in relation to soil aeration and temperature, as well as to the processes of respiration and photosynthesis, by MACDOUGAL, LIVINGSTON, CANNON, SPOEHR, and their associates. Studies upon succulents are being continued by MACDOUGAL, LANG, and BROWN; while the special water relations of plants have engaged the attention of LIVINGSTON in an improved form of atmometer and in some transpiration studies. This latter field has also been worked by BAKKE and SHREVE, using the method of standardized hygrometric paper.

Among the more important lines of phytogeographic research are investigations of osmotic pressure of cell sap in relation to environmental conditions by HARRIS, of the vegetation of Arizona mountains by SHREVE, and of climatic cycles and successions by CLEMENTS. The investigations of various root systems by CANNON, of the Salton Sea region by a corps of workers, and of the relationships of the Cactaceae by BRITTON and ROSE are being continued. There have been also climatic studies by HUNTINGTON, and genetic analyses by LLOYD, MACCALLUM, and TOWER.—GEO. D. FULLER.

¹ MACDOUGAL, D. T., Annual report of the director of the department of botanical research. Carnegie Inst. Washington Year Book no. 14 for 1915. pp. 55-106. 1916.